

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## Arcadia Valley Drug Company



FULL LINE OF  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
TOILET ARTICLES,  
PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

### Elegant Line of Fine Cigars

And Choicest Smoking Tobaccos.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded,  
and filled at all hours.

We keep everything pertaining to a First-Class  
Drug Store. A. V. DRUG CO.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH

St. Louis and the Work of Preparation for  
the Great World's Fair of 1903.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE FOR

The St. Louis

The Great Republican  
Paper of America.

Globe-Democrat

The Great Newspaper  
of the World.

The DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is without a rival in all  
the West, and stands at the very front among the few really  
great newspapers of the world.

By Mail Postage Prepaid:

Daily, Including Sunday.	Daily, Without Sunday.	Sunday Edition.
One Year - \$6.00	One Year - \$4.00	40 to 60 Pages.
6 Months - 3.00	6 Months - 2.00	One Year - \$2.00
3 Months - 1.50	3 Months - 1.00	6 Months - 1.00

THE "TWICE-A-WEEK" ISSUE OF THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT  
AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Is the greatest newspaper bargain of the age. It is almost equal to a Daily  
at the price of a Weekly. It gives the latest telegraphic news from all the  
world every Tuesday and Friday. Its market reports are complete and  
correct in every detail. It has no equal as a home and family journal, and  
ought to be in every fireside in the land.

Two papers every week.  
Eight Pages on every Tuesday and Friday.  
One Dollar for one year. Sample Copies Free. Address  
THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

8JOB8PRINTING8

COME TO THE

REGISTER OFFICE.

### Resolutions and Rules Governing the Congressional Primary.

Resolved by this Committee, That the manner of nominating a Democrat candidate for Congress in this district shall be by a district primary election, held in the district in the various counties, on the same day.

Resolved further by this Committee, That there is hereby called a Primary Election, to be held in the Thirteenth Congressional District of Missouri, on the 7th day of June, 1902, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress from said district, and the selection of one member from each county in said district for the Democratic Congressional Committee of said district. The person receiving the highest number of votes at said primary election for the Congressional nomination shall be the Democratic nominee for Congress from said district; and the person receiving the highest number of votes in any county at said primary election for member of the Democratic Congressional Committee of said district, shall be the member from said county of said district committee. Said primary election shall be held at the usual voting places in each precinct, and the polls shall be opened and closed at the time of day required for the opening and closing of polls at any general election under the general election laws of Missouri. Provided, that in cities and towns having more than one voting place, the committee or persons appointing the judges and clerks of election may designate only one place in each of said cities or towns for holding said election.

RULE 1. The County Democratic Central Committee or the Executive Committee thereof in each county, in conjunction with the Congressional committee for said county, shall appoint the judges and clerks for each voting place in the county, and for such place as may be designated by them for holding said election in any city or town. If there shall be only one candidate for the Congressional nomination, there shall be but one judge and one clerk of election at each of the voting places. If there be more than one candidate for the Congressional nomination, then for each voting place at which were cast for Dockery for Governor in 1900, one hundred and fifty votes and over, there shall be two judges and two clerks appointed for each voting place, and for each voting place at which were cast less than one hundred and fifty votes for Dockery for Governor in 1900, there shall only be two judges appointed, who shall perform the duties of both judges and clerks. Said committee shall notify said persons of their appointments, by causing the list to be published in a Democratic newspaper or newspapers in the county, or by letter, or personally, if need be. Should any judge or clerk chosen and appointed as aforesaid, fail to attend and discharge the duties as such, the voters present at the hour of opening the polls shall select some suitable person to act in place of said absent judge or clerk.

RULE 2. All Democrats who are or will be legal voters at the general election to be held in this State in November, 1902, shall be entitled to vote at the primary election for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and the election of a Congressional Committee member. Provided, that no person shall be permitted to vote in any township other than the one in which he resides.

RULE 3. Voting in said primary election shall be by ballot. The ballots, poll books and tally sheets to be used at this election shall be furnished and delivered to the judges of their respective precincts in such manner as the Congressional Committee, or the Executive Committee thereof may provide. The names of all candidates for Representative in Congress shall be printed on the ballots to be used by the voters, under the words "For Representative in Congress." Immediately following the names of the candidates, the words "The clerk or clerk of election shall, before the ballot is deposited in the ballot box, number the same and they shall keep a correct record in the poll books of the number of each ballot and the voter voting the same. After the judges and clerks have completed the count of the votes, they shall cause the sealed up ballots and delivered by one of their number to the Chairman of the County Central Committee, or the Executive Committee thereof, the ballots and poll books; and in making such returns they shall certify to the number of votes received by each candidate for Congress and each person voted for, for committee member at their respective places.

RULE 4. The several County Democratic Central Committees, or Executive Committees of the same, shall, not later than Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1902, meet at their respective county seats, and shall then and there open and canvass the returns as reported to them by the various precincts boards of election of said counties, and shall certify the vote as reported and counted to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and shall forward said certified returns by the member of the Congressional Committee from their respective counties, and shall also cause to be sealed up and forwarded in the same manner to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee all returns made to them and all the ballots voted and the poll books used in their respective counties; except in counties holding a county primary in conjunction with the Congressional primary, such poll books and ballots shall be left with the county committee of those counties, the certified returns to be sent to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, as above directed. The Congressional Committee shall meet at Bismarck, Mo., Friday, June 13, 1902, for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the several counties of this district for Representative in Congress, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the district, shall be declared to be the regular Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Missouri. In case of a tie vote or a contest, the matter shall be settled by the Congressional Committee, each member of same being entitled to one vote. The chairman and secretary of the Congressional Committee shall make out and file a certificate of nomination as required by law. All poll books, tally sheets and ballots shall be delivered to the secretary of the committee, and be by him kept until otherwise ordered.

RULE 5. For the purpose of raising the money necessary to defray the cost and expenses of conducting said primary election, there is hereby levied by this committee an assessment of five hundred dollars (\$500) against each candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination. Of this amount, all sums remaining over after paying said cost and expenses, shall be returned to the candidates from whom received, and no person shall be considered a candidate, or have

any votes counted for him, unless he shall have paid to the treasurer of the Democratic Congressional Committee, on or before Wednesday, May 7, 1902, the sum so assessed by this committee.

RULE 6. Any Democrat desiring to be voted for in his county for member of the Congressional committee of said county shall, on or before the 7th day of May, 1902, notify Hon. Mann Ringo at Ironton, Missouri, the Treasurer of the Congressional committee, by letter or notice in writing of such desire.

RULE 7. The treasurer of this committee shall certify to the chairman of the county committees in each county, the names of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress who have paid the assessment, and the name of any Democrat who has given notice of his desire to be voted for in his county for member of the Congressional committee from said county. The name of no other person shall be printed on the ballot furnished the voter as a candidate for the nomination for Congress and as a candidate for member of the Congressional committee, except those so certified. Provided that vote for any person for committeeman shall be counted.

RULE 8. In every county in said district holding a Democratic county primary election on said 7th day of June, 1902, the candidates for the Democratic Congressional nomination, and for member of the Congressional committee for said county, as certified to by the Treasurer of the Congressional committee, may be voted for in the said primary on the same ballots and under the same rules provided for the holding of said county primary, and the votes received by each candidate for the Congressional nomination, and each candidate for member of said District Democratic Congressional Committee shall, as soon as duly ascertained, be certified in writing to the chairman of this committee, which said certificate may be transmitted by mail or by the member of the Congressional committee.

RULE 9. In any and all cases should the county committee fail or refuse to have the name or names of candidates for Congress and the committeeman placed on the ballots used at their respective primary, separate ballots may be prepared and voted at said primary election, and the names of the candidates for Congressional committeeman, and for Congressional committeeman.

RULE 10. The newly elected Congressional committeeman shall serve from and after the time that all business connected with the nomination of a candidate for Congress for this year shall have been attended to and disposed of, including the certificates of nomination.

RULE 11. The various Democratic county committees are hereby requested to carry out in their respective counties the foregoing rules as determined and agreed upon by this Congressional committee.

RULE 12. In any county in which there is no Congressional committeeman, or he refuses or fails to act, the chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, or if there should be a vacancy in the position or said chairman should be absent or fail, or refuse to act, then any member of said county committee is authorized and empowered to select any member of said committee to perform all the duties of said Central Committee, or the Executive Committee thereof, or if no member will do so, then the chairman of the Congressional Committee may appoint some person to carry out said rules and hold said primary election.

Adopted at Bismarck, Mo., January 24, 1902.  
HENRY C. BELL,  
Chairman Cong. Com. 13th Dist. Mo.  
HENRY LEDEBER, Sec'y.

### A Thousand Dollars Thrown Away.

Mr. W. W. Baker, of Plainville, Neb., writes "My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and I lost all hope, when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks be to this great remedy it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it." Sold by Arcadia Valley Drug Co.

From Alexander, Ills.

We have had a remarkably steady winter. It began in December with a sharp snap, then January gave us three weeks of clear sunny days, but cool enough to keep the ground from thawing out much. Now we have a coat of frozen snow over the ground three or four inches deep. No blustering, blinding storm with bitter, cold and biting winds. If all our winters were like this our state would soon become famous for such seasons.

And if this thing goes much farther the state will also become famous for the plenty of its office seekers. It's a long time to the primary election, but candidates, especially Democratic ones, are getting very plentiful. Men importune you everywhere and swell the crowds at public sales. Voters, just common folks, you know, ought to carry a written—or better—a printed list of questions to ask the aspiring who are anxious to be "gold-darned" on the altar of political pollywog. Suppose we should catechise them after this fashion:

1. Are you in favor of protection to American labor—protection that really protects by removing all taxation from the products of labor?

and coin value of silver that it pays a big per cent to make spurious dollars?

5. Are you in favor of granting special privileges to classes and persons?

6. Are you a real Democrat or only a partisan?

There is a half-dozen questions that it would puzzle most of our candidates to answer. We might, in a campaign or two, materially lessen the number of office seekers, or compel them to get an intelligent idea of public problems and to favor something like a Democratic solution of them.

Crime comes high. We have just had a couple of cases that cost the county \$2000 and resulted in sending one "smoked Yankee" to the pen for twenty years. There is a good deal of anger expressed over the last, the Barnes case; but it is hard to see how the prosecution could have done better than they did. Such cases superinduce lynching. If we took more pains to prevent crime we would not miscarry so often in our attempts to enforce law, especially in capital cases.

It is not possible to educate men so that we shall have no use for statutes, courts and sheriffs, as philosophical anarchists, who should be called autocrats, hold; but it is possible to very nearly approximate such a state, as long established communities in the old world prove. Take as examples Klingenberg, Bernersbach, Stanfeng, Lanzenebeldt and Freudenstadt, in Germany; Hampen in Holland; Orsa in Sweden and Andorra in Spain, where all public burdens have rested upon natural resources. In some of these communities citizens have paid no taxes for hundreds of years; but have, on the contrary, after all public expenses have been paid, including the latest improvements, even free telephones, received part of the surplus revenues, divided so that men, women and children shared alike, and that the married man got more than the bachelor, and the large family more than the small family. Here, where laws are made to give one man the power to take another man's earnings, such conditions seem chimerical; and we condemn men as enemies of order who teach that such conditions are attainable. We may find some reason for such antipathies, when we consider that in a state under such conditions as these small communities exist, we should have far less use for body doctors, soul doctors and doctors of laws. Even the occupation of our be-strapped and be-feathered gentry would be nearly like Othello's, gone. It would never do to get as far away from hell as that till we die.

In physical science we have gotten very close to the secret of life. We have discovered that an electron combined with an atom forms an ion. What a pity it is that in social science we are unable to combine a little common sense with law, so that we can get close to the secret of human felicity.

WM. CAMM.  
February 1, 1902.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Druggists.

History's Elementary Facts.

One editorial in the *Globe* yesterday condemned the Kansas writer, Will White, on the ground that he "distorts history by attempting to deal with it while lacking a knowledge of elementary facts."

In another editorial the *Globe* distorts history, either with ignorance of elementary facts or with matured intent to deceive. This is the old doubt about the *Globe*. You never know whether it is a chump or a liar. The common opinion holds to the liar theory. People are slow to think that a St. Louis daily can be such a fool as the *Globe* would seem to be on the other supposition.

Anyhow, fool or liar, the *Globe* distorts history again on the School Fund question. There are a dozen direct falsehoods in the article, but the main point is in the clownish pretense that half the amount of State bonds represented by the School Fund has in some mysterious way disappeared. "Looted," the *Globe* would say, in its chaste and respectful language.

The specific statement is that of the \$4,393,000 in certificates, only the sum of \$2,009,000, part of the consolidated certificate issued in 1881, is represented by canceled bonds.

Maybe this way of lying about the School Fund is considered in the *Globe* office clever political trickery. Any vanity the *Globe* is now enjoying on this score of cleverness will subside when the election returns come in next

November. The people do not permit jocularly on the subject of their own honesty in managing school moneys.

Every dollar of the School Fund represented in the certificates is represented in the State's verified accounts.

Every dollar from the School Fund which has gone into the redemption fund is represented by canceled bonds. Of course, since 1881 the school money has gone into the sinking fund with other moneys belonging to that fund and there is not a particular canceled bond to set off against each particular sum of school money. As in Ohio, the school money has become part of the sinking fund, duly credited to the School Fund. But in Missouri a non-negotiable bond has been issued to the Board of Education, while in Ohio the Republicans simply carry the school account as an irreducible debt.

When a sum of school money is paid into the fund for the reduction of the Missouri State debt the non-negotiable bond at once is issued to the Board of Education for the full amount.

Thus, instead of going into the market and buying a State negotiable bond, as was done by Governor Hardin, the State issues its non-negotiable bond and places the school money in the fund for redeeming negotiable State bonds. And the amount is accounted for to the last cent.

Though such a question would not occur to an honest newspaper possessing "knowledge of history's elementary facts," the *Globe* may ask why the consolidated certificate—excluding the \$900,000 of 1872—of 1881 should be represented by specified canceled bonds, while the amount of school money paid since 1881 into the redemption fund is represented only pro rata in the general list of canceled bonds.

The reason is that when the act of 1881 was passed the State held certain of its own negotiable bonds in trust for the School Fund. Under that act these particular bonds were canceled when the non-negotiable bonds, or certificates, were issued.

Since that time school moneys have gone into the fund for redeeming State bonds and have composed a part of that fund. Certificates or non-negotiable bonds have thereupon been promptly issued. The School Fund has been sacredly guarded.

But, of course, there is no way of identifying the particular bond canceled by that precise part of the redemption fund.

For example, if \$5,000 of school money should be paid into the redemption fund, a certificate for \$5,000 would issue for the School Fund. The \$5,000 would go, with perhaps a \$100,000 from other sources, to the liquidation of the State debt and the cancellation of State bonds. But nobody could tell just which of 105 bonds of \$1,000 each the \$5,000 liquidated. Nor would anybody be interested in knowing. The School fund would have its full due; the State negotiable bonds would be redeemed and canceled, and the books would show a complete and accurate transaction.

And yet the *Globe* has the evil-minded impudence to tell the people of Missouri that this policy, approved and participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike—conspicuously by a petted favorite of the *Globe*, Major John L. Bittering, in the session of 1895—is a "gross attempt to deceive."

Though the *Globe* is making excellent campaign material for the Democracy, it remains a matter of regret that these wholesale "distortions of elementary facts of history" are circulated abroad. Why not tell the truth, or at least put on the virtue of silence?—*St. Louis Republic*.

Kidney complaint kills more people than any other disease. This is due to the disease being so insidious that it gets a good hold on the system before it is recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent the development of fatal disease if taken in time. Sold by Arcadia Valley Drug Co.

Why the Germans Hate the English.

How does it happen that Englishmen, who are blood relations of Germans, and for upwards of a hundred years, have fought with Germans, except where the latter were unwilling servants of Napoleon, are to-day more detested in Germany than they are in Russia, or even in France? What is the cause of the Anglophobia which at present exists in Germany? An attempt to answer the question is made in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*.

About the fact there is no doubt whatever. The admiration and the liking for England which were formerly exhibited in Germany have almost entirely passed away. Even Hamburg, in which formerly the "cult" of England was a popular feature, and about which there was an English atmosphere, is now as Anglophobe as Dresden. Where some regard for England

is still evinced, as, for instance, in rich Jewish circles, in young ladies' academies, and among some of the women in good society, it is no longer described as "love," but denounced as a "mania." If a German likes the French or the Russians, he is termed a Francophile or a Russophile; if he likes the English, he is branded as an Anglo-maniac. The neologism "Anglophobia" is a term of reproach: it conveys the contempt which we should express, if we spoke of a "Germanite." Among the Junker aristocracy, it is the men; among the middle class it is the women, who foster Anglophobia. In every middle-class family the women-kin are for the Boers. The children play at "Boers," and in their play the English are always worsteds. In a word, the virus of Anglophobia permeates the German nation. In the professor's chair, in the pulpit, in the mess-room, in the canteen, in the drawing-room, in the farmhouse, in the proletariat's garret, the dislike of England is incessantly encountered.

Anglophobia in Germany, indeed, is of older date than the Boer war. The fact ranks that the English sympathized with the Danes in 1864, and with the French in 1870. Bismarck's biographer, Busch, tells us that the Chancellor fostered Anglophobia as a lever against English influence at the Court of Berlin, and that, as long ago as 1884, he instigated Busch to write newspaper articles inciting Europe to help the Boers against England. Then, again, while Germans have become commercial rivals and colonial rivals of Englishmen, the tremendous advance that the latter have secured excites the envy that breeds hatred. Even the manners of Englishmen are odious to Germans, who carry forms and conventionalities to an extreme. The Englishman's self-reliance, self-complacency and aggressive personality are intolerable to the German, who is sensitive and punctilious.

The writer in the *Contemporary* admits that, while the German's dislike of England is of older date than the Boer war, it has been greatly aggravated by that contest. He acknowledges that England's policy in South Africa has cost her a number of true German friends, men of the old-fashioned type, who, while watching the rise of their own country with mingled awe and pride, looked to England as the monument of chartered liberty. Even these men have now become estranged. Their opinions on the war in South Africa are the opinions of the whole of Continental Europe, and of the "pro-Boers" in England itself. The fact that England has no longer any influential friends in Germany, and that Anglophobia there has become deep-rooted as well as widespread is recognized as a disquieting fact. If there is as yet no danger in the fact, it is because Germany is not ready, nor can be ready for some decades, to challenge England on the ocean. But that at some future time and under certain contingencies, the hostility with which Englishmen are looked upon in Germany may have unpleasant consequences will scarcely be denied by those who believe with Von Moltke that the causes of war are no longer the ambitions of Princes, but the feelings of peoples.—*New York Sun*.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me.: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlihan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by All Druggists.

Fresh oysters at the Blue store, served in any style, or sold in bulk.

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
Chas. H. Fletcher

Job-Work of all kinds at this office  
Call and see specimens.

## Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER,  
strengthen the digestive organs,  
regulate the bowels, and are un-  
equaled as an  
ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.  
In malarial districts their virtues are  
widely recognized, as they possess  
peculiar properties in freeing the  
system from that poison. Elegantly  
sugar coated.  
Take No Substitute.